

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1886.

The Record-Union is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

The paper is for sale at the following places: J. P. Fisher, Room 21, Merchants Exchange, who is also Sole Advertising Agent for San Francisco; Grand and Palace Hotel News Stands; Market street, Ferry and Junction of Market and Montgomery street News Stands.

Also, for sale on all trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

EXHIBITION.—An Aztec exhibition is to be given in New York. The New York Herald, while it thinks George is not a lumbar, says he is being... The Boston Post has been named Bartholdi... O'Donnell's Russia effort to support Roosevelt if the latter... The Pennsylvanians are fairly worshipping Blaine, whose canvass closed last night... Michael Davitt is wanted in Ireland at once... The report of a Mexican filibustering expedition being organized was a hoax... Governor Hill, of New York, spoke in Philadelphia last night... Several bodies have been recovered from the debris of the late railroad accident, and some of them identified... Silver in New York, 98 1/2.

POUNCE.—Some of the London papers refer sneringly to the Bartholdi statue... The situation at Varna is still serious... Rent troubles are agitating Cavan, Ireland... A disgusting accident is given of the London poor... French journals say that France will not surrender her interest in Egypt... The English cut Orange, just retired for the season, was every race in which he started... There has been desperate fighting on the east coast of Africa... Silver in London, 100.

PACIFIC COAST.—Most of Chinatown in North San Juan has been burned... Robt. Evan Sproule, an American, was executed yesterday at Victoria, B. C... Rain fell at a number of places yesterday... Mrs. Evan Johns, of Forest City, drowned herself during a temporary fit of insanity, caused by a drunken tramp... A Mexican horse thief, named Conas, has been shot near Candelaria, Nev... Two more anti-Chinese rioters have been arrested in Sonoma... Thos. Howell had both legs cut off by a railroad car in Los Angeles.

HOW COMMUNISTS ARE MADE.

Henry George is a candidate for Mayor of New York. Mr. George entertains peculiar views on the subject of land-holding and the distribution of wealth generally, these views have distinguished him among men, and have resulted in his present candidacy. He is supported by the class of people who are presumed to be interested in the establishment of Mr. George's views in government. His followers, no doubt, think that his election to the office of Mayor will be a long stride in the direction of establishing Mr. George's economic views as the basis of the social and governmental system of this country. He said to his followers, in accepting the nomination, that he would listen to the complaint of the rich man as patiently as to that of the poor man, but that the rich man would have more reason to complain under his administration than the poor man.

Mr. George has for many years advocated the abolition of all private ownership in land, and the establishment in its stead of a universal tenancy under the control of the Government. The latest accounts from the campaign in New York inform us that Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll has entered the lists on the side of Henry George, and that among the most significant of his utterances is the statement that there should be no ownership of land, beyond the actual use which the cultivators make of the soil. A contest arising out of the conflicting theories relating to the best system of land ownership, is as old as civilization itself. From the very dawn of this contest there has been a small party in favor of eliminating the entire idea of property in land, and it is possible to note that the same plausible, taking phrasology has been used by these theorists in all time, to wit: "There are some things which should be the common heritage of mankind, such as air, water, and land." Colonel Ingersoll uses this trite phraseology in his letter to Henry George. The reading of his letter to an assemblage of laboringmen in New York created the wildest enthusiasm.

From all this it becomes apparent that Henry George's theories concerning the ownership of land—no, to be more accurate, the non-ownership of land—are in nomination for Mayor of New York. Should Mr. George be successful, the non-land-holding classes of New York will naturally expect to see an era of free land inaugurated. They will see nothing of the kind. They will see an impractical theorist indicted into the office of Mayor, to enter upon the administration of that office with less experience, less administrative ability, and less practical common sense than any man who has held the office for at least a century. He will do nothing unusual for his followers. After his election they will discover that it is just as necessary to earn a living as before. They will find all the relations between labor and capital which have existed, still existing. They will find the established institutions of the civilization in which they live still keeping the even tenor of their way, and that they are more fixed and obdurate than is dreamed of in the philosophy of Henry George, or any of his school. They will find the attempt on the part of a single class of citizens to take possession of the Government, and run it in the interest of that class, a failure, as it should be. They could not be more disappointed if they had elected Mr. George upon the promise that the law of gravity should be repealed, and that under his administration water should run up hill.

Herr Most, from his jail on Blackwell's Island, discusses the situation most philosophically. In an interview published in the New York World, October 28th, Herr Most said: "If George is elected, the laboring men will expect more than he can give them, and when they see how little changed their condition is, they will be as disappointed as ever." The only error to be noted in this is that instead of being as disappointed as ever, they will be far more disappointed than ever before. Herr Most continues: "When once they know their strength, and feel their power, disappointment will rattle in them, and they will become arrogant. Then, and then, it remains to preach to them two things, that their condition is the result of injustice and oppression, and that it is in their power to overthrow the oppressor." The foreign Nihilist is right—nothing but disappointment is in store for the people who support the candidacy of Mr. George. The one lesson his success will teach will be the consciousness of numerical strength on the part of the laboring masses, when acting together. They will at least know their power. Failing to

meet the expectation which his candidacy has raised in the breasts of the toiling masses, the problem which will confront Mr. George will be to prove that his failure to accomplish what his following had a right to expect, is not due to any recalcancy on his own part, but to the obstacles which beset the consummation of his wishes. Mr. George is possessed of sufficient ability to show the party of which he will be the leader that it is no fault of his that all the disparity between the condition of the rich and the poor, existing before his election, and still obtaining after his election, is due to the doctrine that every man has a right to acquire all the property his industry and thrift deserves, and that the difference between the worldly possessions of men is due to the difference of inherent faculty, capacity, industry, economy, and all other mental attributes which combine to make the successful man of business.

Herr Most concluded his interview by saying: "I believe that Henry George himself must certainly become a convert to revolutionary doctrines." This is a perfectly reasonable, and even probable, forecast of the situation. Unable to fulfill any single promise he has made, Mr. George must meet the anger and disappointment of his following with some plausible excuse for his failure; and the only reasonable one which he can give is that the existing institutions of society make no provision for the suppression of the difference of capacities among men, and that the only way to equalize the distribution of wealth is to destroy utterly the existing social and civil fabric, and erect in its stead a commune, wherein thrift, economy and industry shall make equal distribution of the result of effort with sloth, indolence and improvidence. Thus, the communist theories of Henry George will begin to bear their legitimate fruits, and the great economist himself be forced to lead a communist, socialist and revolutionary movement, be forced to admit that his theories had nothing in them of practical value to mankind.

A RAILROAD ORGAN.

Our esteemed contemporary, the San Francisco Chronicle, whenever in an ill-humor toward this journal characterizes it as a "railroad organ." Judging by the context in which this charge is used, we are disposed to think our contemporary understands itself to be launching at us an opprobrious epithet. Whether the characterization is one implying to us something disreputable, or whether it is indeed complimentary, depends entirely upon what is meant by a "railroad organ." If it simply means that we entertain no malignant hostility toward the railroad interests of this State, but that on the contrary we have sought by every legitimate means to foster the development of the railroad system of the coast, we have every reason to be proud of the character of being a "railroad organ."

The construction of an overland railroad from the Missouri river to tide water on the Pacific coast was the pioneer achievement of the grandest scheme of railroads ever projected and carried into successful operation in the history of the world. The completed and projected system of transportation by rail inland in the State of California and the other Pacific States has been a triumph of enterprise, financial genius and executive ability, of which any man or set of men in any age of the world might well be proud. Their achievements will have their names down to posterity to be loved, honored and remembered by men long after the ephemeral demagogues of the time, whether journalists or politicians, have been forgotten.

The "railroad question," as it has been termed, has been forced into the attitude of a public issue, not because the construction of railroad lines was a menace to the public welfare, nor because the railroad corporations have made unjust, or extortionate demands; nor because the industries of the Pacific coast have not welcomed railroad construction; nor because the extension of the railroad system has not conferred life, activity and civilization upon all parts of our State; but simply because demagogues could play upon the apprehensions of ignorance, and public journals, with personal ends to gain, could, by misrepresentation, mislead and demoralize the public mind.

Transportation is simply an element of production. In modern times it is the great leading factor of commercial exchange. In its infancy, inland transportation was carried on by pack animals, later by wheels; still later, by the iron, imperfect and costly method of waterways and canals; later still, by steam transportation on navigable waters, connecting interior places with the sea-board; and lastly, by the crowning achievement of the age, to wit, railroads. Now, the construction of a railroad through the country, whereby the products of that country will be transported to market cheaply, the necessities of the population inhabiting that country will be supplied by these latest and cheapest methods of transportation raises no problem, the solution of which involves a political issue relating to the rights of men. It raises no issue beyond the agreement between the shipper and the carrier. The railroad builder uses his private capital, and becomes personally liable for the capital he may borrow in the construction of a railroad. The road so constructed is simply his private property. The State conferred upon him no pecuniary values, but simply the right to do business. Not one dollar of the money invested in the construction of a line of railroad is obtained from the State. It is true that subsidies have sometimes been granted, but such subsidies have never been in the nature of an agreed exchange for an equivalent value. State and National encouragement of the construction of a railroad is merely the measure of estimate which the State or the nation puts upon the value of such construction to the commonwealth. The object is to open lines of communication, commercial channels and the arteries of exchange of the products of the world. The State or the nation receives its consideration in the opening up of these commercial arteries, and the public encouragement afforded, whatever the amount of the encouragement may be, or may have been, is perfectly compensated.

In its political aspect, the so-called "railroad question" is, and has been simply the offspring of demagogism. Dishonest men have held before the shipper the allurements of an illicit advantage, until the hope of an illicit gain has been stimulated into an irregular popular passion. In all such times in the past, the Record-Union has stood consistently by the great underlying considerations of justice. The people are forever honest when properly instructed as to their rights. The masses of mankind may be misled by cunning demagogues and dishonest advocates,

but sooner or later that impartial judgment and high sense of justice, inseparable from civilized life, regains its sway, and misleading demagogism loses its power over the public mind.

To that calm, deliberate courage which is founded on the conviction of right, we are indebted for the continued expansion of the railroad system of this State, and the development of all the attributes of civilization which have attended that extension. If, having early mastered the primitive principles by which a fair adjustment of the rights of the shipper and the carrier could be reached, we have laid ourselves amenable to the charge of being a railroad organ, we accept the appellation with pride. If resistance to insane onslaughts, which, if they had been as successful as their dishonest projectors designed, would have arrested the development of the railroad system of the Pacific coast, makes us amenable to the charge of being a "railroad organ," we will wear the title with high pleasure, esteeming it an honorable badge of well-merited distinction. Happily, there is no railroad question in the political issues of to-day, as that question has been understood in the past. Happily, the power of demagogues over the minds of the people has been neutralized by the great and apparent good which the railroads of California are conferring upon its people. Our contemporary, therefore, is not either skillful or fortunate in the selection of an epithet in which to express its dyspeptic ill-nature; and if it were intelligent upon the present condition of public sentiment, it would know, to its discomfort, that charges of this kind, like blank cartridges, may be noisy in explosion, but harmless in execution.

IMPERSONALITY.

Eugene Lee, in the Current, defends the practice of impersonality in newspaper writing. He does well. Every now and then there is boomed upon the public a host of essays insisting upon personality, and legislators have gone so far as to propose laws to compel publicity of the name of the writer of each article. Aside from being a censorship of the press and opposed to republican institutions, they would be unwise. Very few, indeed, are the articles in any paper that are purely personal.

Most editorial writing is the result of thought and joint action and consultation between the writers and managers on a paper that determine the policy of a journal. There is no deception, nor yet any concealment, in the writer's impersonality. Individuality is, and should be, merged in journalism. The thought expressed should stand upon its own merits, being neither aided nor crippled by the knowledge of the personality of the writer. The controlling minds of manager and editor-in-chief and principal writers determine the tone of the voice of the journal. When uttered, it is that of the paper, and not of the person to whom was given the task of formulating the expression. There is nothing but right, therefore, in the impersonal custom. A writer gains nothing, the public gains nothing, by the attachment of a name to the article presented—save in magazine articles, where the personality is the chief strength. The main interest in a newspaper to the public is in its impersonal character. It reflects views of the multitude—possibly of the minority, but always of what we term the public; for a true newspaper is a reflex of public sentiment. It does not educate it, though it furnishes facts, and popular opinion grows upon that basis largely. The paper's expression is an effort to mold, but it does not create, public judgment. The newspaper article is the concrete expression of the paper itself, not of the writer merely, since the paper lives beyond and after him. In fact, to introduce the personal system would disburse the charm that surrounds the most of newspaper reading. The very fact that what one reads does not ride upon a name, but upon its own logic and reason and wit, is the chief reason for reading.

SHALL HE SUCCEED?

Let it not be forgotten that George Hearst voted in the Legislature in 1865 against the amendment to the Constitution abolishing human slavery. He was then a young man, with the great thought of the nation, just tried in the fires of civil war, clearly before him. Yet with abolition of slavery an accomplished fact by war, this man, whose faculties must have been clear and as sound as at any time in his life, was one of a forlorn band of eleven traitors who voted for the perpetuation of slavery.

For that was what the vote meant—just that and nothing less. Without that amendment it would have been possible to re-enslave the black man. With it it is impossible, save by traitorous revolution. Could not George Hearst, then in his prime, discern the tendency of civilization? No. Could he not see that human freedom would have been written to be accomplished sooner or later? No; he could not look beyond the dark circle of slavery within which he was born and had been reared.

What guarantee have we now that if elected to the Senate he will be any more far-seeing, will look any less backward on any question? None. In the name of human progress let all men pray devoutly that the shame may be spared this people of being represented (?) again by the man George Hearst, the embodiment of incompetence, the shriveled corpse of dead slavery, the man whose sole and only qualification is that he has money, and uses it in elections to project his ignorance and his fossilized ideas into the political activities of the day.

If a Democratic Legislature is chosen, Hearst will be made a United States Senator. As such, with that body so evenly divided, he may hold in his hand the molding of the policy of the nation, and determine possibly the fate of free institutions, assailed as they are by all manner of isms and all styles of impracticable and unholy reforms.

THE OUTLOOK.

From every quarter comes good news for the Republican candidate, John F. Swift. He makes friends wherever he goes. From the armor of his irreproachable character the shafts of calumny fall harmless. His clear, straightforward declarations concerning the Wigginton party have recalled those who were being drawn off by that phantasm to thoughtful consideration of what the result of their defection must be. All the outlook for Swift and Waterman and the State ticket is cheering, and Republicans never had greater reason to anticipate complete victory. But they must not trade; they must resist all the temptations of the enemy, and must stand true to their legislative tickets. For what a shame it would be, to be sure, after elect-

ing so statesmanlike, capable and brainy a man as John F. Swift, to send to Washington as our senatorial representative such an apology as George Hearst.

ROOM ENOUGH.

The recent meeting of the International Convention of the Order of Locomotive Engineers very emphatically stamped its condemnation upon the effort to divert that organization into political channels. Arthur very plainly told the radical agitators that the great body, at the head of which he stood, had no sympathy with Communism or efforts to turn trades unions into political ways, and had no part to play in the interest of political schemes, and the International Convention emphatically indorsed his expressions. Henry George preaches that there is no room in America for any but land-owners. His doctrine begins and ends in that dogma. But Chief Arthur in his address took especial pains to condemn this doctrine, saying:

"Neither the capitalist nor the laborer is wholly wrong. No one will justify oppressions complained of by candid and industrious workmen. The simple statement of their case will command public sympathy and approval. It is also prompt to disapprove of interference with property and the interruption of business. It is also prompt to disapprove of interference with private rights. There is room enough for every man to work must be allowed to find the chance. The workingman to-day may be the capitalist five or ten years from now. He is interested in a considerate and friendly adjustment of all industrial questions."

NOT FOR HIM.

It has been industriously given out that the communists of the Roman Catholic Church are in sympathy with Mr. George's impracticable ideas, but the dispatches of Thursday state that Vice-General Preston has given the lie to this story. He says that the great majority of the Catholic clergy of New York city are opposed to the candidacy of George, as his principles, if carried out, would ruin the workingmen. It is added that the Archbishop has inhibited Father McGinn, who supports George, from making political speeches. This certainly does not tally with the statements made by George's apostles, and puts to rout the story that the Catholic clergy approves of his doctrines.

PRECISELY.

Says the Bulletin: "Taking a survey of the field as a whole we find in the national aspect the principle of protection to American industry in jeopardy, in so far as a single State can weaken its position."

Precisely. Vote for Wigginton and you give votes to Bartlett. Vote for any of the candidates opposing John F. Swift and you help Bartlett. Now, to elect Bartlett, means to administer punishment to the men in the East who oppose the Democratic tariff-reviving ideas, and which, if made effective, will put American industries at the mercy of the pauper laborers of Europe.

A vote for Swift and Waterman and the whole Republican ticket is a vote for competency, for broad ability, for progress, for the present common-school system, for a proper representation in Congress. A vote for the Democratic party, or any of the side-show tickets, means Democracy controlled power in the State Government; the old-time enemy of the school-revenue system approved and rewarded, but better Hearst in the Senate; extra-session policy fastened anew upon the State; fossilized ideas projected into the State government; prejudice pampered, and the generous and broad reforms of the day given fair rebuke, to say nothing of what a shock such a result would prove to the friends of protection to American industries.

The course of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor proved that the conservative element dominated in that body, and, assuming it to be representative, must be taken that the great mass of workers that body stands for, are opposed to all forms of Socialism, and not in harmony with either George or Most. Industrial organization that is calm and not agitated by hot blood becomes, as do all organized efforts within the laws of society, conservative, and in the main will free itself of lawless elements. The Knights of Labor, therefore, give no encouragement to the Socialist school.

Voters should pause and reflect what they will do if they elect their ballots to any of the side-show tickets put forward in State and county. They will be simply reducing the chances of Republican success, and augmenting those of the Democracy. Are they ready to do this? Do they expect from the Democratic party any aid or sympathy for the so-called reformers that are advocated in the interest of side-show tickets? Is it a good plan to shape State policy on the line of crushing out the party of progress, intelligence and capacity, and that has carried the nation to its present exalted plane?

The true reformer, the friend of society, and believes that the measure of civilization attained under social conditions leading up to those of to-day is need of preservation, and correction is need may be, but not of destruction. The true reformer is not so short-sighted as to cut away the rungs of the ladder by which man has attained to his present state, and by which government has ascended to the plane it now occupies, making republics possible, personal rights inalienable, democratic ideas universal and free government no longer experimental.

Mr. Wigginton is charged—and we note no denial—with entertaining disloyal sentiments in the days of the war. The Post publishes a Coppelrecht ticket of 1863, on which Mr. Wigginton was a candidate. Can Republicans, whose very political life is grounded in loyalty to the Union, afford to find their own sense of right by voting for a man for Governor, concerning whose constant loyalty to the republic there is raised any question?

REMEMBER, that a vote in any way aiding Democratic success is a vote to put George Hearst back into the United States Senate. Are valley friends, dairy industries, friends of freedom, ready to do this thing?

REMEMBER, a vote for Wigginton is a vote for Bartlett.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

[Filed October 28, 1886.] October 28, 1886—James H. Hall and wife to Joe H. Costa—Lots 7 and 8, block 29, town of Folsom; \$100. October 28, 1886—William Trainer to Lawrence L. Bowen—Lots 4 and 5, block 1, town of Folsom; \$100. October 27, 1886—Mary McLaughlin to Thomas McLaughlin—Part of lot 1, northeast quarter of section 27, township 7 north, range 6 east; \$200. October 27, 1886—Chris. Mangels to John Craddock—Fractional northeast quarter of section 27, township 7 north, range 6 east; \$200. October 19, 1886—H. M. Ward to Moore & Smith—South half of northeast quarter of section 28, township 7 north, range 6 east; \$200. October 19, 1886—H. M. Ward to Moore & Smith—North half of northeast quarter of section 28, township 7 north, range 6 east; \$200. October 19, 1886—H. M. Ward to Moore & Smith—South half of northeast quarter of section 28, township 7 north, range 6 east; \$200. October 19, 1886—H. M. Ward to Moore & Smith—North half of northeast quarter of section 28, township 7 north, range 6 east; \$200.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMERICAN PARTY.

An Address Concerning its Principles.

Some of the Reforms the Party Seeks to Make—The Nominees.

IT WOULD BE AN IRREDEEMABLE MISTAKE in laying the foundations of a party that is destined to become national, its principles should be misstated or misunderstood. It would be a grievous and inexcusable mistake, if, by neglect of stating all available means and all reasonable opportunities, the people of California should not be informed of the real motives that at this time have prompted the organization of an American party, and the principles that will guide its future action. The Argument, a weekly journal, alone containing all the powerful metropolitan journals of California, and all the newspapers of the interior—three hundred in number—with Mr. Wigginton, candidate for Governor, upon the American ticket nominated at Fresno, almost alone and unaided, like Spartacus, on bended knees contending in the political arena against all the party orators, and party talent, and party managers, finding it impossible within the time afforded to explain the principles of the American party, and the motives that have prompted its organization, so that they may reach the more distant parts of the State, the Executive Committee (charged with the duty of crystallizing this patriotic sentiment into an expression of the public mind) have decided to publish a series of columns in the American party journal, to reach the general voting community of the people for which the American party of California is contending. The first, most important, and most serious thing to do is to impress every intelligent and honest mind that the American party is not a narrow, intolerant, prescriptive political organization, but as broad as the American continent, and as generous as the American character; that it is intended to embrace all men of foreign birth that wish to be citizens of the United States, and to render true and faithful obedience to its laws; that it seeks to interfere with no man's conscience nor asks to know his religious opinions, but demands that in the United States of America there shall be no Union of Church and State, and in the civil administration of our political affairs no interference of ecclesiastical power, foreign or domestic. The American party is not a narrow, intolerant, prescriptive political organization, but as broad as the American continent, and as generous as the American character; that it is intended to embrace all men of foreign birth that wish to be citizens of the United States, and to render true and faithful obedience to its laws; that it seeks to interfere with no man's conscience nor asks to know his religious opinions, but demands that in the United States of America there shall be no Union of Church and State, and in the civil administration of our political affairs no interference of ecclesiastical power, foreign or domestic. 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